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# 高维抛物型方程的一个高精度恒稳定的交替方向格式\*

张 星<sup>1</sup>, 单双荣<sup>2</sup>

(1- 福建生物工程职业技术学院基础部, 福州 350002; 2- 华侨大学数学科学学院, 福建 泉州 362021)

**摘 要:** 本文对高维抛物型方程构造了一个高精度恒稳定的交替方向格式. 当  $2 \leq p \leq 4$  时, 格式的局部截断误差阶可达到  $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$ , 当  $p = 3$  时, 将 Richardson 外推法应用于本文格式, 得到了  $O(\tau^3 + h^6)$  阶精度的近似解. 最后通过数值实例验证了我们对所得格式所作的理论分析是正确的.

**关键词:** 高维抛物型方程; 交替方向格式; 高精度; 恒稳定

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## 1 引言

在研究热传导过程、气体扩散现象和电磁场的传播等问题时, 常遇到  $P$  维抛物型方程. 本文研究如下抛物型方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_l^2}, \quad 0 < x_l < L, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad t > 0 \quad (1)$$

的第一边值问题.

用差分方法求解上述方程, 目前已经有了一些较好的格式<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 但有的是条件稳定, 有的是精度不够高. 求解高维抛物型问题比较理想的是用交替方向法. 它是将高维问题转化为一系列的一维问题, 通过一系列的三对角方程组的求解来得到高维问题的数值解, 此方法最早是由 Peaceman 和 Rachford 提出的<sup>[3]</sup>. 它每一步仅解一个三对角线方程组, 且保证格式的绝对稳定性, 将显格式的计算简便性与隐格式的绝对稳定性结合起来. 但 P-R 格式仅适用于求解二维抛物型方程, 不能将它推广到三维以上的抛物型方程. 现有的三维 ADI 格式大多数精度都较低, 例如 Douglas-Gunn 格式精度为  $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$ . 为了提高精度, 本文将 Douglas-Gunn 格式加以改造, 使之保持了原有 ADI 格式的计算简便性与绝对稳定性, 同时将局部截断误差阶提高到  $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$ . 当  $2 \leq p \leq 4$  时, 本文给出的格式是绝对稳定的. 另外, 为了进一步提高精度, 我们将 Richardson 外推法应用于所得的格式, 得到了具有  $O(\tau^3 + h^6)$  阶精度的近似解. 文末的数值例子表明我们所作的理论分析是正确的.

## 2 差分格式的构造

设  $\tau$  为时间步长,  $\Delta x_l$  ( $l = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ) 分别为  $x_l$  ( $l = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ) 方向的空间步长. 为简便计, 本文取等步长  $\Delta x = \frac{L}{M} = h$  ( $M$  为正整数), 方程 (1) 的解函数为  $u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p, t)$ , 记  $u(j_1 h, j_2 h, \dots, j_p h, n\tau) = u(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p, n)$ .

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用如下的 ADI 格式逼近方程 (1), 有

$$\begin{cases} [I - r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})\delta_{x_l}^2](u^{n+\frac{1}{p}} - u^n) = r\left(\sum_{l=1}^p \delta_{x_l}^2 + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \delta_{x_l}^2 \delta_{x_k}^2\right)u^n, \\ [I - r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})\delta_{x_s}^2](u^{n+\frac{s}{p}} - u^n) = u^{n+\frac{s-1}{p}} - u^n, \quad s = 2, 3, \dots, p, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中  $u_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p}^n$  表示在节点  $(j_1 h, j_2 h, \dots, j_p h, n\tau)$  处的网格函数值. 为简化记号, 在以下的论述中省略空间变量下标, 以  $u^n$  表示  $u_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p}^n$ ,  $\delta_{x_l}^2$  ( $l = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ) 分别为关于  $x_l$  ( $l = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ) 的二阶中心差商,  $r = \frac{\tau}{h^2}$  为网格比. 为求得格式 (2) 的截断误差阶, 先消去 (2) 式中的中间层网格函数值  $u^{n+\frac{s}{p}}$ , 得到如下格式

$$\prod_{l=1}^p [I - r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})\delta_{x_l}^2](u^{n+1} - u^n) = r\left(\sum_{l=1}^p \delta_{x_l}^2 + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \delta_{x_l}^2 \delta_{x_k}^2\right)u^n. \quad (3)$$

格式 (2) 和格式 (3) 是等价的, 二者具有相同的截断误差阶与稳定性.

将 (3) 式中各个节点上的  $u$  以其在节点  $(j_1 h, j_2 h, \dots, j_p h, n\tau)$  处展开的 Taylor 级数代入, 并注意到方程 (1), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\tau}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\tau - \frac{1}{6} h^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\tau^2}{4} \left(\sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t \partial x_k^2 \partial x_l^2} - \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right) \\ & + \frac{h^4}{144} \left(\sum_{l=1}^p \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t \partial x_l^4} + \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t \partial x_k^2 \partial x_l^2}\right) + O(\tau^3 + \tau^2 h^2 + \tau h^4 + \tau^6) \\ & = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{h^4}{360} \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_l^6} + \frac{h^4}{72} \left(\sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_k^4 \partial x_l^2} + \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_k^2 \partial x_l^4}\right) + O(h^6). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

于是由上式可知格式 (3) 或与之等价的 (2) 的截断误差阶为  $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$ .

### 3 稳定性分析

根据差分格式稳定性分析的 Fourier 方法, 令

$$u_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p}^n = \rho^n e^{i(j_1 \beta_1 + j_2 \beta_2 + \dots + j_p \beta_p)h}, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}, \quad (5)$$

且记

$$\delta_{x_l}^2 u_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p}^n = -4s_{q_l}^2 u_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p}^n, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$s_{q_l} = \sin \frac{q_l \pi}{2M} \in [0, 1], \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad q_l = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

将 (5) 式代入 (3) 式, 经计算整理, 并利用 (6) 式的关系可得格式 (2) 传播因子为

$$\rho = \frac{\prod_{l=1}^p [1 + 4r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})s_{q_l}^2] - 4r \sum_{l=1}^p s_{q_l}^2 + \frac{8}{3} r \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p s_{q_l}^2 s_{q_k}^2}{\prod_{l=1}^p [1 + 4r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})s_{q_l}^2]}, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$s_{q_l} = \sin \frac{q_l \pi}{2M}, \quad s_{q_k} = \sin \frac{q_k \pi}{2M} \in [0, 1], \quad l, k = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad q_l, q_k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1.$$

要使两层差分格式 (2) 稳定, 须满足 Von Neumann 条件  $|\rho| \leq 1$ , 即只须证明

$$0 \leq \frac{2r \sum_{l=1}^p s_{q_l}^2 - \frac{4}{3}r \sum_{\substack{l,k=1 \\ l < k}}^p s_{q_l}^2 s_{q_k}^2}{\prod_{l=1}^p [1 + 4r(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r})s_{q_l}^2]} \leq 1, \quad (8)$$

成立就行。

不等式 (8) 的左端只当  $p \leq 4$  时成立 (左端不等式与  $r$  无关). 实际上, 因 (8) 式左端中分母恒为正, 故只要分子为正即成立.

当  $p = 2$  时, 有

$$2(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2) - \frac{4}{3}s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 \geq 2(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2) - \frac{4}{3}s_{q_1}^2 \geq 0.$$

当  $p = 3$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_3}^2) - \frac{4}{3}(s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_3}^2 s_{q_1}^2) \\ & \geq 2(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_3}^2) - \frac{4}{3}(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_3}^2) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当  $p = 4$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_4}^2) - \frac{4}{3}(s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_4}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_4}^2 + s_{q_3}^2 s_{q_4}^2) \\ & \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^4 (s_{q_i}^2 - s_{q_j}^2)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

不等式 (8) 的右端, 右端不等式与  $r$  有关.

当  $p = 2$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - \frac{1}{3}(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2) + 16r^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^2 s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + \frac{4}{3}r s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 \\ & = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}s_{q_1}^2 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}s_{q_2}^2 \right) + 4r^2 s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当  $p = 3$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - \frac{1}{3}(s_{q_1}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_3}^2) + 16r^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^2 (s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2) \\ & \quad + 64r^3 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^3 s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + \frac{4}{3}r (s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2) \\ & = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}s_{q_1}^2 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}s_{q_2}^2 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}s_{q_3}^2 \right) + 4r^2 (s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 + s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_3}^2 + s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2 - s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2) \\ & \quad + \left( 8r^3 + \frac{2}{3}r \right) s_{q_1}^2 s_{q_2}^2 s_{q_3}^2 \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

当  $p = 4$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 + 16r^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^2 \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 \\
 & + 64r^3 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^3 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k=1 \\ i < j < k}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 s_{q_k}^2 + 256r^4 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12r} \right)^4 \prod_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 + \frac{4}{3}r \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 \\
 & = \prod_{i=1}^4 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} s_{q_i}^2 \right) + r \left( \frac{2}{3} \sum_{\substack{i,j,k=1 \\ i < j < k}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 s_{q_k}^2 - \frac{8}{27} \prod_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 \right) + 4r^2 \left( \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 - \sum_{\substack{i,j,k=1 \\ i < j < k}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 s_{q_k}^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{3} \prod_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 \right) + r^3 \left( 8 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k=1 \\ i < j < k}}^4 s_{q_i}^2 s_{q_j}^2 s_{q_k}^2 - \frac{32}{3} \prod_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 \right) + 8r^4 \prod_{i=1}^4 s_{q_i}^2 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于格式 (2) 和格式 (3) 是等价的, 因此我们得到如下定理.

**定理 1** 当  $2 \leq p \leq 4$  时, ADI 格式 (2) 是绝对稳定的.

#### 4 外推算法

为了进一步提高格式 (2) 的数值解的精度, 可以应用 Richardson 外推法于 ADI 格式 (2). 例如, 根据第 2 节的论述, 当  $p = 3$  时, 我们用  $u_{j_1, j_2, j_3}^n(h, \tau)$  表示格式 (2) 按空间步长  $h$ , 时间步长  $\tau$ , 计算所得的在第  $n$  层的  $(j_1 h, j_2 h, j_3 h)$  处的数值解作为微分方程 (1) 的精确解  $u(j_1, j_2, j_3, n)$  的近似. 由 (4) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u(j_1, j_2, j_3, n) - u_{j_1, j_2, j_3}^n(h, \tau) \\
 & = \tau^2 P(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) + h^4 Q(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) + O(\tau^3 + \tau^2 h^2 + \tau h^4 + h^6),
 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_3^2 \partial x_1^2} \right) - \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} \right], \\
 Q(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) &= \frac{1}{720} \left[ 5 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_1^4} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_2^4} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_3^4} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x_3^2 \partial x_1^2} \right) \right. \\
 & \quad - 2 \left( \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_1^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_2^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_3^6} \right) + 5 \left( \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_1^4 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_2^4 \partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_3^4 \partial x_1^2} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^4} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_3^4} + \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x_3^2 \partial x_1^4} \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u(j_1, j_2, j_3, n) - u_{2j_1, 2j_2, 2j_3}^{4n} \left( \frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{16} \tau^2 P(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) + \frac{1}{16} h^4 Q(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) + O(\tau^3 + \tau^2 h^2 + \tau h^4 + h^6).
 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

将 (10) 式乘以  $\frac{16}{15}$ , (9) 乘以  $\frac{1}{15}$ , 然后作差可得

$$u(j_1, j_2, j_3, n) - \frac{1}{15} \left[ 16u_{2j_1, 2j_2, 2j_3}^{4n} \left( \frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) - u_{j_1, j_2, j_3}^n(h, \tau) \right] = O(\tau^3 + \tau^2 h^2 + \tau h^4 + h^6).$$

因此, 若用

$$\frac{1}{15} \left[ 16u_{2j_1, 2j_2, 2j_3}^{4n} \left( \frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) - u_{j_1, j_2, j_3}^n(h, \tau) \right]$$

作为  $u(j_1, j_2, j_3, n)$  的近似, 同时注意到  $\{O(\tau^2 h^2), O(\tau h^2)\} \leq \max\{O(\tau^3), O(h^6)\}$ , 其误差阶可提高至  $O(\tau^3 + h^6)$ .

5 数值例子

在区域  $D: \{0 \leq x_1, x_2, x_3 \leq \pi, t \geq 0\}$  上考虑如下初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2}, \\ u(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = \sin x_1 \sin x_2 \sin x_3, \\ u(0, x_2, x_3, t) = u(\pi, x_2, x_3, t) = 0, \\ u(x_1, 0, x_3, t) = u(x_1, \pi, x_3, t) = 0, \\ u(x_1, x_2, 0, t) = u(x_1, x_2, \pi, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

下面我们给出本文格式 (2) 当  $p = 3$  时的数值解与精确解

$$u(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = e^{-3t} \sin x_1 \sin x_2 \sin x_3$$

和文献 [4] 中 Douglas-Gunn 格式的数值解的比较, 同时给出了当  $p = 3$  时格式 (2) 的 Richardson 外推算法的数值解. 这里取  $\Delta x_1 = \Delta x_2 = \Delta x_3 = h = \frac{\pi}{16}$ ,  $\tau = rh^2$ ,  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  和 1. 计算到  $n = 200$ , 其数值结果如表 1.

表 1: 各种格式计算结果比较

$r$	$(j_1, j_2, j_3)$	精确解	格式 (2)	文献 [4] 格式	外推算法
$\frac{1}{2}$	(1,1,1)	7.041774e-008	7.043219e-008	7.308086e-008	7.041769e-008
$\frac{1}{2}$	(4,4,4)	3.352972e-006	3.353660e-006	3.479778e-006	3.352969e-006
$\frac{1}{2}$	(5,5,5)	5.451476e-006	5.452594e-006	5.657644e-006	5.451472e-006
$\frac{1}{2}$	(7,7,7)	8.947398e-006	8.949234e-006	9.285779e-006	8.947391e-006
1	(1,1,1)	6.678163e-013	6.681959e-013	7.193906e-013	6.678101e-013
1	(4,4,4)	3.179837e-011	3.181644e-011	3.425410e-011	3.179807e-011
1	(5,5,5)	5.169982e-011	5.172921e-011	5.569250e-011	5.169934e-011
1	(7,7,7)	8.485387e-011	8.490212e-011	9.140699e-011	8.485309e-011

从以上结果可以看出, 本文格式的数值解与精确解有较好的吻合, 它较文献 [4] 的 Douglas-Gunn 格式的解至少精确两位有效数字. 本文格式当  $p = 3$  时, 外推一次后所得的解的精度又有明显的提高, 这表明我们所作的稳定性分析和精度分析是正确的.

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## An ADI Scheme with High Accuracy and Absolute Stability for Solving High Dimensional Parabolic Equations

ZHANG Xing<sup>1</sup>, SHAN Shuang-rong<sup>2</sup>

(1- Department of Fundamental Courses, Fujian Vocational College of Bioengineering, Fuzhou 350002;  
2- School of Mathematical Sciences, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou, Fujian 362021)

**Abstract:** In this paper, an ADI scheme with high accuracy and absolute stability is constructed for solving high dimensional parabolic equations. As  $p$  varies from 2 to 4, the scheme is absolutely stable and the truncation error can reach the order of  $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$  at the maximum. When  $p$  is 3, the Richardson's extrapolation method is successfully applied to the scheme and the approximate solution with accuracy  $O(\tau^3 + h^6)$  is attained through an extrapolation. The correctness of the proposed scheme is verified by numerical examples.

**Keywords:** high dimensional parabolic equation; alternating direction implicit scheme; high accuracy; absolutely stable

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